COIN BULLETIN

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16 EXCHANGE PLACE NEW YORK

Nickel Coins

The greater part of the world's coinages has been of gold, silver or copper. Indeed, until recently, practically no other metal than these three was used generally as money. Of late years, however, a fourth metal, nickel, has come to be employed extensively for minor coins. True the minting of nickel cannot be said to be strictly a modern practice only, for as early as the middle of the third century before Christ, King Euthydemos of Bactria,



Canada, 5 cents.

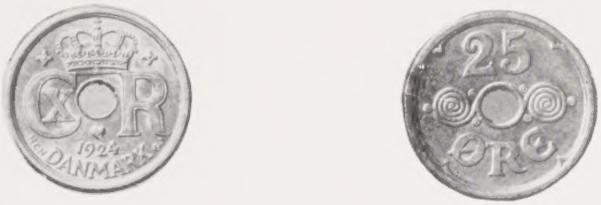
the Greek kingdom northwest of modern India, founded by Alexander the Great, struck coins made of a natural alloy of nickel and copper. It is, in fact, the finding of nickel in natural combination with copper to which we owe the curious derivation of the word nickel. In the old German copper mines an ore was found frequently, which, though looking like copper ore, did not yield copper when smelted. This the miners called "kupfer-nickel," that is "goblin-copper" because they believed the "nickels" or mischievious spirits of the mines were deluding them with bad ore. When finally the metal now known as nickel was isolated successfully, the fact that it was



Latvia, 50 santimu.

found abundantly in the kupfer-nickel ore resulted in its being given the name nickel. This occurred in 1751 but it was not until a century later that Switzerland issued the first modern coins made from a nickel alloy, and actually most of the so-called nickel coins are made from an alloy and not from the pure metal. Generally this alloy is nickel and copper. This is the combination used in the United States, now seen only in our five cent pieces, but first used for cents and then for three cent pieces.

One feature of modern nickel and nickel alloy coins of especial interest is their frequent variation from the conventional coin form. This is due to their close resemblance in color to silver, so that it has been found more



Denmark, 25 ore.

convenient, especially in countries where silver coins of about the same size are in circulation, to make the pieces of the baser metal easily distinguishable. This is shown in the illustration here of the Danish 25 ore and the Indian 2 anna pieces.

So general has the use of nickel now become that in 1912 fifty three countries issued nearly six hundred and fifty million pieces of nickel or nickel alloys. No tabulated figures since the war are available but the use of nickel



India, 2 annas.

has greatly increased because of the shortage of copper and the high cost of silver in the years immediately after the conclusion of peace. Among the latest nickel coins are the Canadian five cent piece and the fractional coins of Latvia, both of pure nickel.

Questions and Answers

A.C.H., West Haven: (1) Silver coins can not be prevented from tarnishing except by keeping them from all exposure to air and light. Of course this is practically impossible. The best thing to do is to keep them as much protected as you can. Tarnish may be removed, even from proof coins, without apparent injury to the piece but it is not advisable because each time it is done an infinitesmal film of silver is taken from the surface of the coin.

(2) There has been no Lindbergh commemorative coins authorized or issued. There are many Lindbergh medals, some of them of considerable artistic merit.

J.P.S., Balboa Heights: Large amounts of coins issued by the United States Mints are never put into regular circulation but are held by banks etc. as cash reserves. Also most coin dealers and many collectors have made it a practice for many years to purchase supplies of the new issues each year at the mint.

J.R.W., Waitsburg: (1) The star on the Grant half dollar is just above the name **Grant** in front of the portrait on the obverse of the piece.

(2) The star on the Missouri half dollar is on the obverse in the field to the left in front of the bust. The star is between the figures 2 and 4 to indicate that Missouri was the 24th state admitted to the Union.

(3) The mint mark, a minute "S" on the Oregon Trail half dollars coined at the San Francisco mint, is placed just to the left of the feet of the Indian on the reverse.

(4) It is difficult, if not impossible to get all the figures as to the number of specimens actually existent. The committees or other bodies in charge of these issues have, of course, kept records but these have not always been available to the public. Even if they were, they would not always be complete, for sometimes the surplus pieces remaining unsold or a portion of them have gone into ordinary circulation. Some of these eventually find their way back to the mint and are melted up while others remain outstanding. When they return to the mint they are received just as half dollars and the mint records make no indication whether they are of commemorative issues or not. This was not true in regard to the Panama-Pacific commemorative issue. The chairman of the committee in charge of that issue was the well-known and experienced numismatist, Mr. Farren Zerbe. At his suggestion all coins remaining unsold when the accounts were to be closed, were returned to the San Francisco mint with a definite understanding that they were to be melted and the "Mint Reports" confirm and record that this was done.

As a general rule, the relative rarity of the different coins is well indicated by the prices asked for them by reputable dealers.

Early United States Cents

1793	Crosby 1-A	Very Good	$ 40.00
1793	Crosby 3-A	About Good	15.00
1793	Crosby 3-C	Good, dents on edge	15.00
1793	Crosby 3-C	Fair	10.00
1793	Crosby 4-C	About Good	20.00
1793	Crosby 4-C	Fair	10.00
1793	Crosby 7-C	Fair	6.00
1793	Crosby 9-C	About Good	20.00
1793	Crosby 9-H	Fair	5.00
1793	Crosby 9-H	About Good	12.50
1793	Crosby 9-H	Very Good	25.00
1793	Crosby 11-J	Fair	6.00
1793	Crosby 11-J	Very Good	30.00
1793	Crosby 12-L	Fair	40.00
1793	Crosby 12-L	Poor	22.50
1794	Hays 1	Poor	10.00
1794	Hays 4		7.50
1794	Hays 5	Fair. Reverse lightly struck	6.50
1794	Hays 6	Very Good	20.00
1794	Hays 11	Good	12.50
1794	Hays 14	Fine	12.50
1794	Hays 14	Fair	2.00
1794	Hays 15	About Good	2.50
1794	Hays 15	Good	3.00

1794 Hays 17 Good	1.50
1794 Hays 17 Very Good, but scratched in field behind head.	5.00
1794 Hays 17 Very Good	6.00
1794 Hays 21 About Good	2.00
1794 Hays 21 Good	3.50
1794 Hays 22 Very Good	12.50
1794 Hays 23 Good	2.50
1794 Hays 26 About Good	4.00
1794 Hays 32 Poor	1.50
1794 Hays 33 Very Good	9.00
1794 Hays 33 Good	7.50
1794 Hays 33 Fair	2.50
1794 Hays 33 About Fair	1.50
1794 Hays 35 Good, but pitted by corrosion	4.50
1794 Hays 36 Good	3.00
1794 Hays 37 Fine	7.50
1794 Hays 39 Extremely Fine, but scratched on obverse	12.50
1794 Hays 39 Very Fine	12.50
1794 Hays 39 Very Good	8.00
1794 Hays 43 Good	5.00
1794 Hays 44 Poor	.75
1794 Hays 45 Very Good	2.50
1794 Hays 45 Good	2.00
1794 Hays 45 Fair	1.00
1794 Hays 46 Poor	2.50
1794 Hays 48 Very Good	15.00
1794 Hays 48 Very Good, but dent under chin	7.50
1794 Hays 48 Good	10.00
1794 Hays 48 Fair	3.00
1794 Hays 50 About Good	4.00
1794 Hays 50 About Good, but edge dented	3.00
1794 Hays 51 Good	5.00
1794 Hays 51 About Good	3.00
1794 Hays 51 Fair	2.00
1794 Hays 52 Fair	2.00
1794 Hays 52 Good, but edge dented	4.00
1794 Hays 56 Good	5.00
1794 Hays 56 Fair	1.50
1794 Hays 57 Fair	4.00

Coin Week

Coin Week was originated in this office and we know the coin collectors throughout the country are interested in the exhibitions. It gives them an opportunity to get acquainted with new collectors in their vicinities, and to show their coins before the general public. Many public institutions are glad to provide the space and give free advertising and publicity.

We have set the week of February 11 to 16 inclusive to be known as "Coin Week" this year. We would like to have as many reports in our office as possible by March 1st, so that we may devote a good part of one of our Coin Bulletins to the exhibitions throughout the country.

If you have already planned for this years celebration we would be pleased to hear from you so we can get the general public to assist in these exhibitions.

The St. Gaudens Twenties

It was President Theodore Roosevelt who started the move for coin types of greater beauty and originality than the rather mechanical designs supplied for many years by the regular engravers of the mint. Nor is this intended as a criticism of the abilities of the mint personnel. The very men whose coin designs had followed stiffly the somewhat conventional precedents established, often proved themselves to have real artistic capacity when working on some of the commemorative issues or on the various medals issued by the mint. But in the regular issues they showed a natural tendency to remain within the boundaries forced upon them by the narrow limits of the low relief considered necessary for modern coins.

In 1905 Augustus St. Gaudens, then among the most eminent of American sculptors met President Roosevelt at a dinner in Washington. Their conversation turned upon the beauty of Greek coins modeled in high relief. Characteristically the President asked why coins of equal beauty were not produced today. The upshot of the talk came sometime later when Mr. St.



St. Gaudens' Double Eagle

Gaudens undertook to make models for coins of several denominations. The best known of these is that which since 1907 has been used for our twenty dollar gold pieces, though the coins themselves as finally issued at the United States mint show a marked divergence from the first models as made by the artist. He had followed his original idea of attempting to reproduce the bold effect of ancient Greek coins and cleverly adapted his design to the needs of modern coinage by raising the rim of the piece to such an extent as to give equal thickness both at the edge and center of the coin.

Dies from this first design were made and eleven pieces struck, one of which is now in the collection in the National Museum in Washington.

The relief, however, was so high as to make it impossible to strike the coins with one blow. It was this mechanical difficulty, not, as popularly supposed, because the coins would not stack that resulted in the preparation of new dies of the same design but slightly lower relief, and it is the coins, several thousand of which were issued from these second dies, that are now known as the "high-relief" twenties eagerly sought by collectors.

Even these later coins proved difficult to manufacture and again the relief was lowered to where it has stayed ever since and it is still used for our largest regular gold coin, which in spite of its departure from the high relief ideals of the sculptor and Mr. Roosevelt remains one of our most beautiful numismatic triumphs.

Bargain List of Foreign Copper Coins

Because of the low prices at which the coins on this special bargain list are offered, we cannot accept orders for less than $2.00 worth at one time and all orders must be accompanied by remittance of cash, check or money order. Any coins not satisfactory to the purchaser may be returned and the price will be refunded but none of the pieces on this "bargain list" will be sent on approval.

1891 British North Borneo. 1 cent. Unc. $.25
1881 Canada. 1 cent. Victoria. Unc. 10
1887 Canada. 1 cent. Victoria. Unc. 10
1891 Canada. 1 cent. Victoria. Unc. 10
1900 Canada. 1 cent. Victoria. Unc. 10

(Note: We have Canadian one cent pieces of many other dates in the same condition and at the same prices.)

1902 Canada. 1 cent. Edward VII. Unc. 1st year 15
1913 Canada. 1 cent. 1 cent. George V. Unc. 10
1925 Ceylon. 1 cent. George V. Unc. 10
1927 Denmark. 1 ore. Unc. 10
1927 Denmark. 2 ore. Unc. 10
1827 French Colonies. 10 centimes. Charles X. Fine 15
1829 French Colonies. 10 centimes. Charles X. Very fine 15
1839 French Colonies. 10 centimes. Louis Philippe. Unc. 30
1839 French Colonies. 5 centimes. Louis Philippe. Very fine 25
1802 Gibraltar. 1 quart. Keeling token. Fine 25
1820 Gibraltar. 1 quarto. Spittle's token. Very good 20
1830 Guernsey. 4 doubles. Very good 10
1834 Guernsey. 8 doubles. Fine 25
1847 Hawaii. Hara haneri. Unc. 15
1791 East India Co. Double pice. Ex. fine 25
1803 East India Co. for Madras. 10 cash. Ex. fine 15
1830 East India Co. for Bombay. ¼ anna. Fine 15
1833 East India Co. for Bombay. ¼ anna. Very good 10
1808 Italy. 1 soldo. Napoleon as King of Italy. Very fine 25
1867 Italy. 2 cent. Victor Emmanuel II. Fine 10
1867 Italy. 10 cent. Victor Emmanuel II. Unc. 25
1896 Italy. 5 cent. Humbert I. Fine 10
1897 Italy. 2 cent. Humbert I. Fine 10
1900 Italy. 1 cent. Humbert I. Fine 25
1900 Italy. 2 cent. Humbert I. Fine 15
1903 Italy. 2 cent. Victor Emmanuel III. Fine 10
1911 Italy. 10 cent. Victor Emmanuel III. Anniversary issue. Unc. 20
1896 Johore (India) ¼ anna. Fine. 10
1866 Jersey. 1/26 shilling. Fine. 10
1877 Jersey. 1/12 shilling. Fine. 15
1877 Jersey. 1/24 shilling. Fine. 10
1877 Jersey. 1/48 shilling. Fine 10
1924 Lebanon. 2 piastres. Aluminum bronze. Fine. 20
1924 Lebanon. 5 piastres. Aluminum bronze. Fine. 20
1833 Liberia. 1 cent. Unc. 25
1806 Lucca. 5 cent. Felix & Elisa, sister of Napoleon. Unc. 30
1806 Lucca. 2 cent. Fine. 30
(1835) Malacca. 1 kepang. Fine 20
1876 Malta. ¼ farthing. Fine. 15
N. D. Morocco. 25 centimes. Nickel. Very good. 10
N. D. Morocco. 1 franc. Nickel. Fine. 15
1810 Naples & Sicily. 2 grana. Murat, brother-in-law of Napoleon, as King of Naples. Good. 30

1810 Naples & Sicily. 3 grana. Very good. 50
1857 New Zealand. 1 penny token. Archibald Clark. Good. 25
1864 New Zealand. 1 penny token. B. Gittos. Good. 25
1872 New Zealand. 1 penny token. Thames Hotel. Good. 25
1861 Nova Scotia 1 & ½ cent. Patterns. Unc. Set of two. 25.00
1797 Papal States. 2½ baiocco. Very good. 35
1799 Papal States. 5 baiocco. Very good. 50
1829 Papal States. 1 baiocco. Fine. 50
1843 Papal States. 1 baiocco. Unc. 20
1844 Papal States. Quattrino. Very fine. 15
1846 Papal States. 1 baiocco. Unc. 20
1847 Papal States. ½ baiocco. Fine 15
1849 Papal States. ½ baiocco. Very good 10
1849 Papal States. 1 baiocco. Unc. 20
1849 Papal States. 2 baiocco. Unc. 25
1849 Papal States. 3 baiocco. Unc. 50
1850 Papal States. ½ baiocco. Fine. 10
1850 Papal States. 1 baiocco. Unc. 20
1851 Papal States. 1 baiocco. Unc. 20
1851 Papal States. 2 baiocco. Unc. 25
1851 Papal States. 5 baiocco. Very good. 25
1852 Papal States. 5 baiocco. Unc. 30
1853 Papal States. 2 baiocco. Unc. 25
1853 Papal States. 5 baiocco. Unc. 10
1854 Papal States. 5 baiocco. Very fine. 25
1855 Papal States. 5 baiocco. Very fine. 25
1866 Papal States. 2 soldi. Portrait of Pius IX, last pope to issue coins. Unc. 20
1867 Papal States. ½ soldi. Unc. 15
1867 Papal States. 1 soldi. Fine. 15
1867 Papal States. 4 soldi. Unc. 30
1870 Paraguay. 1 centavo. Ex. fine 35
1870 Paraguay. 2 centavo. Ex. fine 25
1870 Paraguay. 4 centavo. Ex. fine 20
1830 Parma. 3 cent. Under Maria Louisa, widow of Napoleon. Unc. .25
1830 Parma. 5 cent. Unc. 30
(1919) Persia. 5 shahi. Nickel. Fine 10
(1919) Persia. 10 shahi. Nickel. Fine 10
1917 Portugal. 4 centavos. Nickel. Fine 20
1757 Russia. 5 kopeck. Fair 30
1791 Russia. 5 kopeck. Very good 50
1880 Sarawak. 1 cent. Good. 20
1889 Sarawak. 1 cent. Very good 25
1826 Sardinia. 5 cent. Unc. 25
1833 Saxony. 1 pfennig. Unc. 15
1768 Siberia. 5 kopecks. Good 50
1771 Siberia. 1 kopeck. Good 75
1781 Siberia. 10 kopecks. Fine 1.00
1776 Sicily. 1 tornesi. Unc. 35
1798 Sicily. 5 tornesi. Unc. 45
1798 Sicily. 10 tornesi. Unc. 75
1803 Sicily. 10 grani. Abt. good 50
1815 Sicily. 10 grani. Very good 45
1819 Sicily. 5 tornesi. Fine but with planchet defect 30
1819 Sicily. 10 tornesi. Fine 75
1825 Sicily. 10 tornesi. Fine 75
1831 Sicily. 10 tornesi. Very fine 50
1839 Sicily. 2 tornesi. Unc. 25
1841 Sicily. 5 tornesi. Very fine 25
1843 Sicily. 2 tornesi. Very fine 25
1847 Sicily. 10 tornesi. Very good 45
1854 Sicily. 10 tornesi. Very good 45
1857 Sicily. 10 tornesi. Good 35

1859 Sicily. 10 tornesi. Very fine. Last year of Ferdinand II 75
1859 Sicily. 10 tornesi. First year of Francis II. Unc. 75
1859 Sicily. 2 tornesi. Unc. 25
1791 Sierra Leone. 1 cent. Ex. fine 50
1804 Sumatra. 1 kepang. Fine 20
1819 Sweden. ½ skilling. Fine 30
1837 Sweden. 2 skilling. Charles XIV. Good 30
1839 Sweden. 1/6 skilling. Fine 10
1840 Sweden. ⅔ skilling. Good 20
1842 Sweden. ⅔ skilling. Good 20
1843 Sweden. ⅔ skilling. Abt. good 15
1845 Sweden. ⅓ skilling. Good 20
1846 Sweden. ⅓ skilling. Good 20
1851 Sweden. ⅔ skilling. Good 15
1851 Sweden. 2 skilling. Good 35
1852 Sweden. ⅓ skilling. Good 15
1857 Sweden. 2 ore. Good 15
1858 Sweden. ½ ore. Fine 25
1858 Sweden. 1 ore. Fine 15
1858 Sweden. 2 ore. Fine 15
1858 Sweden. 5 ore. Good 15
1919 Tunis. 5 centimes. Nickel. Very good 10
1919 Tunis. 25 centimes. Nickel. Very good 15
1804 Tuscany. 2 soldi. Good 40
1859 Tuscany. 1 centime. Fine 20

New Chinese Mint

At a cost of $3,000,000 the new Nationalist Government mint, located within Shanghai's International Settlement, is expected to be ready for operation by next March 1. The mint will have a capacity of about 2,000,000 silver dollars daily, in addition to a considerable amount of subsidiary coins.

Sun Yat-sen dollars, those bearing the likeness of the late patriot, are to be the special product of the mint immediately after opening. The mint is to be under the direction of the Nationalist Government and a committee of Chinese bankers.

The Government has announced that after this mint is opened it is planned to close the mints at Hangchow and Nanking. The Government also plans to make the silver dollar the basis of the currency system, abolishing the tael, a theoretical unit of silver governing all exchange and business transactions at present.—(From the New York Evening Sun.)

The Small Notes

New details about the smaller paper currency which is to be issued next year were given by Secretary Mellon in his annual report.

The new size for the currency is 6 5/16 by 2 11/16 inches. The principle of denominational designs has been strictly followed. The back designs are uniform for each denomination, irrespective of kind. The face designs likewise are characteristic for each denomination as regards the important protective features, with only sufficient variation in detail to indicate the

kind. Five kinds of paper currency are now issued—United States notes, silver certificates, gold certificates, Federal Reserve notes and national bank notes. The new designs of the reduced size will initially affect all issuable denominations of all these kinds except national bank notes.

The Treasury seals and the serial numbers will be imprinted in the following colors: Silver certificates, blue; United States notes, red; gold certificates, yellow; Federal reserve notes, Green, National bank notes, brown.—(From the New York Times.)

New Irish Coins

An important event in the modern history of numismatics—the issue of an entirely novel series of eight coins—provide the people of the Irish Free State with a new currency.

According to a statement by Dr. Thomas Bodkin, one of the committee responsible for them, the designs are symbolical of the natural wealth of Ireland. The obverse of every coin shows a harp, but the reverses are representations respectively of an Irish hunter, a salmon, a bull, an Irish wolf hound, a hare, a hen with chicks, a sow with a litter, and woodcock.

The pattern of each coin was chosen separately, but in every case the committee unanimously chose designs which were afterwards found to be the work of one man, Percy Metcalf, a young Yorkshire sculptor. The designs themselves and the motives which made the committee select them represent a delightful blending of wit and humor.

Upon the half crown, the most valuable of the series, it was decided to show the Irish hunter, a horse famous throughout the world. The florin, similar to the half crown in size, is made as unlike as possible by the choice of the salmon, which apart from the beauty of its form, has an important place in Irish legend. It was decided to place the bull upon the shilling to face in the opposite direction from the horse.

As the sixpence and threepenny bit are both of nickel and otherwise commonly associated, their association is emphasized by putting the hound on the sixpence and the hare on the threepenny bit. To the penny, since it is the coin most frequently used by the woman of the house and her children, the committee gave the representation of the hen with her chicks.

For the halfpenny, despite unfair ridicule with which that noble and useful animal is often associated, the committee decided to favor the pig, which is depicted with a litter. For the farthing, Mr. Metcalf designed an exquisite woodcock—a bird beloved of sportsmen, shy, scarce and elusive, like the farthing itself.

As the government had ruled that the inscription on the coins must be Irish only, the denomination of each coin has been indicated by numerals as well as words.

Criticism of the religious symbols upon the coins was met by Dr. Bodkin with this phrase:

"Imagine two loafers at the bar of a public house tossing as to which of them should pay for drinks according to whether the image of Saint Bridget came uppermost or not."—(From the New York Times.)

New Ecuador Coins

We have received specimens of the new coinage for Ecuador the expected appearance of which was announced in one of the early numbers of the **Bulletin.** The set as received consists of three pieces of silver and one of



Ecuador, 1 condor gold

gold. The silver coins are all of the same type differing only in size and denomination. They are the half, one and two sucre pieces of which we illustrate the latter. They were struck at the Philadelphia Mint and have the whole word PHILADELPHIA prominently displayed on the reverse. The gold was struck by The Mint, Ltd., Birmingham and have BIRMINGHAM on the reverse.

This new issue is to include three minor denominations in pure nickel



Ecuador, [illegible]

but these have not yet been placed in circulation. The price of the silver set of three pieces is $1.25 plus postage and insurance. The price of the gold piece is $10.00.

Renew Your Subscription!

The following has been received from a subscriber to the **Bulletin.**

Enclosed find check for $1.00 payment of Bulletin for the coming year.

I for one am well pleased with the Bulletin in its present form and always wait anxiously for it each month.

I can't collect as many coins as I would like to, but I can collect a good deal of worth while knowledge and enjoyment from all publications pertaining to coins in general, especially the Bulletin.

Such a letter is pleasant to receive as evidence that our new form of the **Bulletin** is appreciated. We have received many others like it and are encouraged, therefore, to remind our subscribers that the end of the year is approaching and that subscriptions for the next year will soon be due. We know that it is difficult to secure renewals without sending out letters and bills, but we hope the **Bulletin** has proved so attractive during its existence that its readers will be eager to send in their dollars for the ensuing year without further notice thus insuring themselves against any interruption in the regular receipt of the **Bulletin.** Renewals must be received before February first or your **Bulletin** will be discontinued.

We do not promise that we will make the **Bulletin** any better in the future but we are going to make it a publication which will be looked forward to and enjoyed by all coin collectors.

California Gold Dollars

OCTAGONAL

1853	Obv. Liberty Head to left surrounded by 8 small stars. Rev. 1 Dollar 1853 in three lines within a circle of dots. Outside circle at top California Gold. Below, DERI. Very good.	4.00
1853	The same. About fine but with scratches above head on obv.	3.50
1853	Obv. Liberty Head as above but surrounded by 10 stars. Rev. 1 Dollar 1853 in three lines within a circle of dots. Outside circle California Gold the words separated by two stars. Below F. D. Good.	6.00
1853	The same. Very good but reverse lightly struck.	5.00
1853	Obv. Liberty Head as above but surrounded by 13 stars. Rev. 1 Dollar 1853 in three lines within a circle of dots. Outside the circle California Gold the words separated by a small ornament of four dots. Below N. Fine.	4.00
1853	The same. Very good	3.50
1854	Obv. Liberty Head as above surrounded by 10 stars. Rev. 1 Dollar 1854 in three lines within a circle of dots. Outside the circle California Gold the words separated by a star. Below F D. Very good.	3.50

1854 Obv. Liberty Head as above surrounded by 13 stars.
Rev. 1 Dollar 1854 in three lines within a wreath. Outside the wreath California Gold the words separated by an ornament of four dots. Below two ornaments of five dots. Very good. 4.50

1855 Obv. Liberty Head as above surrounded by 10 stars.
Rev. 1 Dollar 1855 in three lines within a circle of dots. Outside circle California Gold the words separated by a star. Below F D. Very good. 4.50

1855 Obv. Liberty Head as above surrounded by 13 stars.
Rev. 1 Dollar 1855 in three lines within a wreath. Above California Gold. At right N. R. Very fine. 6.50

1858 Obv. Liberty Head surrounded by 13 stars. Below head K.
Rev. 1 Dollar 1858 in three lines within a wreath. Above California. Below Gold. Very fine. 6.50

1858 The same. Good. 5.00

1863 Obv. Liberty Head surrounded by 13 stars.
Rev. 1 Dollar 1863 in three lines within a circle of dots. Outside circle California above; Gold below. Extremely fine. 6.00

1868 Obv. Liberty Head surrounded by 13 stars. Below bust G.
Rev. Gold 1 Dollar 1868 in four lines within a wreath. Above California. About good 4.50

1869 Same as last except for date. Fine. 5.00

1870 Obv. Liberty Head surrounded by 13 stars. Below bust G.
Rev. 1 Dollar 1870 in three lines within a wreath. Outside wreath California Gold above. Fine. 3.50

1870 The same. Good. 3.00

1870 Obv. Liberty Head surrounded by 13 stars. Below bust G. Date in exergue.
Rev. 1 Dollar in two lines within a wreath. Outside wreath California Gold above. Fine. 4.50

1873 Obv. Indian Head surrounded by 13 stars. Date in exergue.
Rev. 1 Dollar within a wreath. Outside wreath California Gold above. Fine. 5.00

1874 Same as last except for date. Fine. 4.50

1875 Same as last except for date. 3.50

1876 Obv. Liberty Head surrounded by 13 stars. Date in exergue.
Rev. 1 Dollar in two lines within a wreath. Outside wreath California Gold above. Proof. 7.50

1876 The same as pieces dated 1873 except for date. Fine. 4.50

ROUND

Note:—The Round California Dollars are much scarcer than the octagonal pieces and our stock of them is necessarily limited. We can, however offer the following rare and interesting specimens.

1854 Obv. Liberty Head surrounded by 13 stars. Below bust F D.
Rev. 1 Dollar 1854 in three lines within a wreath. Outside wreath California Gold. Good 17.50

1870 Obv. Liberty Head surrounded by 13 stars. Below bust G. Date in exergue.
Rev. 1 Dollar in two lines within a wreath. Outside wreath California Gold. Fine. 12.50

1870 Obv. Liberty Head surrounded by 13 stars.
Rev. 1 Dollar 1870 in three lines within a wreath. Outside wreath California Gold. Fine. 12.50

1874 Obv. Indian Head surrounded by 13 stars. Date in exergue.
Rev. 1 Dollar in two lines within a wreath. Outside wreath California Gold. Fine. 15.00

A Filipino Mule

To the ordinary person a mule is one of those much maligned but useful animals whom a great American once referred to as having "no pride in its ancestry and no hope for its posterity". To a coin collector, however, a "mule" an object of eager search and the possession of one often a source of much satisfaction.

A numismatic "mule" is a coin struck from two dies which were not originally intended to be used together as a pair. These coin freaks have occurred from time to time since the earliest days of numismatic history. Indeed they were perhaps more frequent in ancient times than at present for when dies were hand made it was a long and tedious process to make a new one and the use of another die to replace one suddenly broken was more or less natural in case of emergency.

Modern mints with their more systematic methods of operation and their greater facility in the production of dies by mechanical means seldom use dies not intended for the same coin. When they do it is generally through error and the result is almost always a rare piece, for the error is quickly corrected.

A numismatic mule of special interest to Americans is one which came out of the San Francisco mints a few years ago, in 1918 to be exact. At that time the western mint was undertaking the task of striking an issue of coins for the Philippine Islands, whose coins from the time they came into American Possession until the establishment of the Manila Mint were all struck in the United States.

This Filipino mule was a nickel five cent piece. For some reason, however, in striking it the die used for the obverse was one of those intended for use in striking the silver twenty cent pieces which are in use in our island colonies. The reverse die was the regular five cent piece die. Apparently the error was not noticed until a large number of coins had been struck for the mules were sent out for circulation and the few specimens that we have seen have all been in use and are more or less worn.

The mules may be distinguished from the regular issues by the fact that the shield which forms the principal feature of the obverse design is much larger in proportion to the size of the coin than that on the ordinary five cent pieces.

Selected Foreign Gold

Abyssinia. 20 francs gold. Bust of Menelik II. (1889-1913)
Rev. Lion of Juda. Fine. (4410) 25.00
Albania. 100 francs gold. 1927. Bust of Amet Zogu (now king)
as president. Uncirculated. (4820) 27.50
Austria. 4 ducats gold. 1915. Bust of Emperor Franz Joseph.
Size of silver dollar but thinner. A showy piece. Proof.
(4709) 12.00
Unc. (3018) 5.50
Belgium. 1 ducat gold. 1849. Warrior in armor. V. F. (3067).. 2.50
Cuba. 2 pesos gold. 1916. Very fine. (5076) 2.50
Danish West Indies. 4 daler gold. 1904. Interesting coin of
the most recently acquired possession of the United States. .. 7.50

Ecuador. 1 condor gold. 1928. A new South American gold issue. Uncirculated. 10.00
Finland. 20 markka gold. 1903. Issued for Finland as a part of the Russian Empire. Very good. 4.75
Finland. 100 markka gold. 1926. Issued for the independent republic of Finland. Uncirculated 3.00
Finland. 200 markka gold. 1926. Uncirculated. 6.00
France. 20 francs gold. 1914. Coinage of Louis XVIII for the short period between Napoleon's first abdication and his return from exile on the island of Elba. Very good. 7.50
France. 20 francs gold. 1822. Louis XVIII. Very good. 4.75
France. 20 francs gold. 1852. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, afterwards Napoleon III as president of the French Republic. Fine. 4.75
France. 100 francs gold. 1910. Regular coinage of the Third Republic. Very fine. 25.00
German East Africa. 15 rupees. Uncirculated. 12.50
Great Britain. 1 guinea gold. 1680. Issue of King Charles II. very good. 17.50
Great Britain. 1 guinea gold. Issue of George II. V. G. 7.50
Great Britain. 1 guinea gold. Issue of George III. Fine. 7.50
Great Britain. 1 spade guinea gold. 1794. Fine. 10.00
Great Britain. 2 sovereigns gold. 1887. Jubilee issue of Queen Victoria. Fine but slight nick on edge. 12.00
Great Britain. 5 sovereigns gold. 1887. Fine. 30.00
Great Britain. 5 sovereigns gold. 1893. Last type of coinage for queen Victoria. Fine. 32.50
Great Britain. 5 sovereigns gold. 1902. Coronation issue of Edward VII. Fine. 32.50
Great Britain. 5 sovereigns gold. 1911. Coronation issue of George V. Proof surface. 32.50
Greece. 20 drachmas gold. 1884. Fine. 4.75
Holland. 10 gulden. gold. 1837. William first. 5.00
India. 10 rupees gold. 1870. Queen Victoria. Very fine and rare. 20.00
Italy. 40 lire gold. 1808. Emperor Napoleon as King of Italy. Fine. 15.00
Italy. 20 lire gold. 1809 Like last. Very good. 5.25
Italy. 100 lire gold. Fascist issue. Sand blast proof. 35.00
Monaco. 100 francs gold. Extremely fine. 25.00
Newfoundland. 2 dollars gold. 1881, 1882 or 1888. Fine. 2.50
Philippines. 1 peso gold. 1862, 1863, 1864 or 1868. Fine 1.75
Poland. 10 zloty gold. 1925. Uncirculated 3.25
Prussia. 5 thaler gold. 1796. Good. 6.00
Prussia. 5 marks gold. 1878. Fine. 1.75
Roumania. 25 lei. gold. 1906. Carol I in uniform. Fine. 15.00
Roumania. 50 lei. gold. 1906. Jubilee issue. Fine. 25.00
San Marino 20 lire. gold. 1925. Uncirculated. 25.00
San Marino. 10 lire gold. 1925. Uncirculated. 15.00
Sardinia. 20 lire gold. 1835. Fine and scarce. 7.50
South Africa. 1 pound gold. 1897. President Kruger. Fine. 6.00
Spain. 100 pesetas. gold. Alphonso XIII. Very fine. 50.00
Switzerland. 100 francs. gold. 1925. Uncirculated. 60.00

New York Paper Money.

We are interested in purchasing (or if not for sale, in trading) all Bank Notes pertaining to any period of New York State, particularly the County of Westchester. If you have anything of this character or know of anyone who has, we would appreciate hearing from you.

The Brashear Doubloon

In spite of the fabulous values which the uninitiated attribute to old coins, there are really not so many pieces whose price might be considered staggering and the more than thirty thousand dollars recently paid at an auction sale for the unique British Guiana stamp is five times greater than ever paid for a coin at public sale.

The so called "Brashear Doubloon" that has the distinction of reaching the record price among coins of sixty-two hundred dollars is one of six specimens now known to exist. It is of gold, about sixteen dollars of bullion value. It was struck in 1787 by a New York jeweler named Ephriam



Brashear Doubloon.

Brashear and was one of private issue about the purpose of which considerable uncertainty still exists. Probably it was not intended for general use but was made in gold by the jeweler as an impressive example of his workmanship at a time when he wished to secure a concession from the state for the right to strike copper cents which had been authorized by the legislature.

There is, however, some evidence that the Brashear doubloons were issued for actual exchange at the same value as the Spanish doubloons which were the principal gold coins circulating in the newly organized states during the few years just previous to the establishment of the regular United States currency and the opening of the government mint in 1793.

An interesting story attaches to the finding of one specimen of this famous coin. Some workmen digging a cellar on South Broad Street, Philadelphia in 1897 found two metalic discs deeply buried in the soil. One of these was a much worn five cent piece and the other apparently of brass. The finder, during his lunch hour offered this in payment to a neighboring bar tender who cannily refused it, saying he "knew too much take a brass button" for his good lager beer.

Fortunately the finder learned of its value at the Philadelphia Mint and disposed of it to a reliable firm of coin dealers who paid him a fair price for his lucky discovery. This very piece was sold in 1919 in New York City for three thousand nine hundred dollars, not it will be noticed, as large an amount as the record price already mentioned paid for a similar piece eleven years previously. This variation in price is an example of the vagaries which are apt to occur at all auctions and the Brashear Doubloon is always one of the most valuable as well as most interesting coins which can be found among the numismatic issues of this country.